

2015 Schedule of Meetings:

Mar. 4th, Apr. 1st, May 6th, June 3rd, July 8 (due to July 1st being Canada Day), Aug. 5th, Sept. 2nd, Oct. 7th, Nov. 4th, and Dec. 3rd.

Doors open at 6:00 p.m., meeting starts 7 p.m., at the Rockwood Public Library (inside Eramosa Community Centre) at 85 Christie Street (near corner Christie Street and Main Street North Wellington Road 27, Rockwood, On. NOB 2K0.

2015 Annual Membership Fee NOW DUE:

Regular \$10
Couple \$12
Junior (14 to age 18) \$5
Under 14 Free

Membership / Treasurer Contact:

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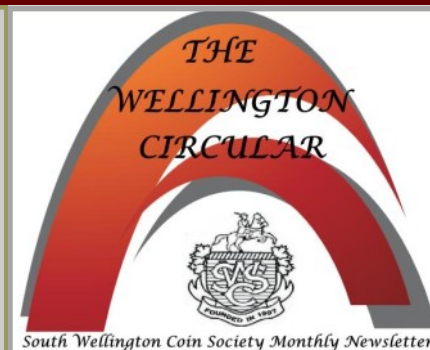


South Wellington
Coin Society

founded
in 1997



NEXT MEETING DATE:
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3RD, 2014
DOORS OPEN 6 P.M.
MEETING STARTS **7 P.M.**
THEME:
"FUN, FABULOUS QUIZ & PRIZES"



Editor's Message

Our next meeting is Wednesday, **December 3rd, 2014 AT **7 P.M.** (DOORS OPEN 6 P.M.)!** Please remember to bring along a non-perishable food item for the Rockwood Food Bank. The food drive replaces the Secret Santa this year. Also remember your membership dues too. **This is our LAST meeting UNTIL March 4th, 2015.** This newsletter covers December-January and the next newsletter will cover February-March. Rather than attempt the country roads in the middle of winter, we choose to meet over the summer months instead. **Please bring your 2015 membership dues to the Dec. meeting, you could win a free subscription to Canadian Coin News!!!** Mike Hollingshead will be in Cuba Dec. 28-Apr.15, working at his new Café! Don't forget to come back to us **Mike!** Maybe you'll find some interesting coins in your tips? Our *Did You Know* article will return in our next newsletter.

Message from Mike Hollingshead: Our December's Meeting: We'll be back to the casual atmosphere of our newly renovated meeting room. WOW! Couches, fireplace, full kitchen, and built in multi-media system. It looks more like a club room than ever. December's meeting will feature a numismatic quiz put together by our President John Semedo. It will consist of 10-15 questions and we will award a few prizes for best / worst / funniest.

Rockwood Food Bank: It was brought to our attention by Heather that the food bank in Rockwood had suffered a break-in and food stolen, windows broken and shelving wrecked (the place was left in shambles). We decided that in lieu of our Secret Santa Gift Exchange that it would be more charitable and appropriate if we asked all members to bring in non-perishable food items or diapers, etc. and a representative of the food bank will come and transport them to the bank. We have already started the drive with a bag of food from a member who cannot attend the meeting. The club will also be purchasing a \$200 WalMart Gift Certificate so the Rockwood Food Bank can fill-in any items that are in short supply or badly needed. So whatever you figured you would spend on a gift for another member, put it to some food items for the less fortunate. Let's help fill the bank's truck!

Some special thanks:

- To **Dwayne Spears** for donating a large can of ground coffee for the hospitality portion of our meetings.
- To **Sean Sinclair** for donating a good number of Remembrance themed MDF laser-cut coin replicas. **Sean** is a real climber both in numismatic circles and on the ground. He is currently preparing to climb a mountain on the Chilean-Argentine border, where he'll be when our December meeting takes place. Maybe **Sean** will provide us an interesting presentation like he did after his trip to Iceland?
- To **Judy Blackman** for donating a number of draw prizes for our December meeting.

Much appreciation to **Dwayne, Sean and Judy** for their kindness to our club.

**Meeting Set-up /
Clean-up:**
Club Members present at
meeting

**Food & Beverages at
Meetings:**
Mel Brown

Auction Runner:
Len Kuenzig

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Send pictures in jpg, files in doc,
xls, pdf, wpd, or email body.

Articles of the upcoming
newsletters are due to the Editor
by no later than the 15th of the
current month.

Advertising space will be
accommodated where space is
available.

SWCS:
Was founded in March 1997.



Local / Special Coin Shows & Conventions

DEC. 7, Brampton, ON - Brampton Coin Show, Century Gardens Recreation Centre, 340 Vodden St. E. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission: \$3, under 14 free. Free parking. Funds raised for children's charities.

JAN. 16-18, Toronto, ON—Unipex Coin & Stamp Show, Toronto Plaza Hotel, 1677 Wilson Ave., (Hwy. 401 & 400), Toronto, M3L 1A5. Ph: 416-242-5900, e-mail: unitrade@rogers.com.

Feb. 21, Oshawa, ON—Oshawa & District Coin Club 'Coin-A-Rama' Show, Five Points Mall Coin-A-Rama, 285 Taunton Rd. E. at Riston, Oshawa. Ph: 905-728-1352, e-mail: papman@bell.net.

May 29-30, Toronto, ON—Toronto Coin Expo, Toronto Reference Library, 789 Yonge St., 2nd Floor, Fri. & Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission \$6 (under 16 free). Ph: 647-403-7334, e-mail: torontocoinexpo@gmail.com, website: www.torontocoinexpo.ca.

<http://www.trajan.ca/showbbs/ccn.pl>

**CANADIAN
COIN NEWS**



SWCS CURRENT EXECUTIVE

Term of Office: **July 1, 2012—June 30, 2015**

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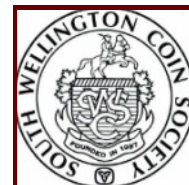
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Auction Chairman / Club Medals / Director: **Lowell Wierstra**
519-824-6534, ljwierstra@rogers.com

Hospitality / Director: **Mel Brown**

Director Emeritus: **Robert Zmija LM #1**



Club Report & News reported by Mike Hollingshead, photos courtesy of Scott Douglas

Here's SWCS Nov. 5th meeting report:

Membership Dues: SWCS is holding to our original membership fee of \$10 for Adults, \$12 for families, Young Numismatists (14-18) \$5, under 14 free. **All members who have paid by December 3rd, 2014,** will have their name go into a hat for a **draw for a year's subscription to Canadian Coin News.** If you previously renewed your SWCS dues in 2013 for 2 years, don't worry, your name will still go in. If you win the CCN subscription draw and already have a subscription, then we will extend your subscription by a year.

Other Draws:

Membership Draw: Robin Semedo where are you? We picked your name and you would have gotten \$20. Hope your daughter's birthday dinner was good. Next month swells to \$25 so you have to come out!! Could be your best Christmas gift ever!!

King Arthur's Treasure: was a 85 items equivalency and went to **Ron Zelk.**

Door Draws: For something different, instead of our regular draw items, we held a 50 / 50 draw with the **\$32.50** being won by **Mike Hollingshead.** December will see the return to our draw prizes.

Monthly Auction:

The commission charged to consignors: Sold for under \$20, auction fee is 25 cents and items sold for over \$20 fee is \$1. Pretty simple. No buyers premium, no sales tax. Bring your items to consign to the meeting or contact **Lowell** at ljwierstra@rogers.com or phone 519-824-6534! Please use the new consignment form.



How I Discovered Numismatics! (Nov. 5 meeting theme)

RAY ZOETHOUT: Ray said that he worked at Wolverine Tube in Fergus (where they made copper products like water lines, etc.) one of their jobs entailed smelting copper scrap from the Royal Canadian Mint. He became very intrigued by the copper scissel, errors, planchets and mis-struck coins that went into the melting furnace. Ray began collecting a little of everything and definitely states that belonging to a club makes collecting a lot more fun and educational.

CHARLES TURTON: Charlie wasn't always a paleo-botanist (that's an archeologist that works with prehistoric *and newer* plants and how they interact with civilization)! He collected pennies as a young man because his brother got him collecting. Unfortunately he creased a fender on his Dad's car and his coin collection went to a body shop! Obviously he missed his collection enough to dive back in!

MEL BROWN: Mel was a paper boy among many other outdoor sporting interests. His mother gave him a shinplaster which probably accounts for his interest in paper money! He said that his brother found an old Chinese cash coin and his grandfather gave him several silver dollars. The high-light of his collecting career came one day when he biked down to his father's and uncle's sporting goods store to see what coins had come into the till that day. Low and behold he saw a 1921 50 cent piece in the "Mel Box" next to the cash register!!! Astounded, he biked home to check his coin books for the story and value. His face value prize eventually brought him \$10,000 when he sold it. If there's paper money with a ship or a boat on it, Mel's there, often numerous times for the same bill!!

RON ZELK: Ron discovered a George V quarter in change once in 1973 and dropped by the Toronto library to research it. A flyer for the RCNA in the reference book encouraged him to join that group. He joined the North York Coin Club, too! His collecting interest are varied but he does enjoy the Merchant Bank Paper Money issues of The Royal Bank. He says he has cherished all the friends and mentors he met at clubs over the years and this year received recognition for his 40 years of membership in the RCNA. Photo courtesy of Scott Douglas.

DWAYNE SPEARS: Dwayne is a shy guy but always helping others. His family ran a delivery business and donut shop in Guelph for many years. Dwayne's Mom always needed help rolling and unrolling coins and sorting out the Canadian and American coinage (the exchange was better in those days). Dwayne still enjoys mining rolls from banks for errors, silver coins, scarce dates, etc. He has a great love of history of Guelph and enjoys learning about numismatics at club meetings. He is the earliest volunteer for the coin shows, coming in at 5am to set-up. He recently donated a quantity of coffee for our club use. Thanks, Dwayne!

ERNIE BLAIR: Ernie started work as a kid of 12 or 13 delivering milk for \$1 a day which was excellent money in those days. He met a chap named McConnell who offered to buy all the large cents he encountered. He soon began to wonder what those coins were really worth! His aunt and uncle gave him silver dollars and today he is a coin dealers at many SW Ontario shows and club meetings!

JUDY BLACKMAN: In her usual self-deprecating way Judy sent the following email. Judy, your stories are certainly NEVER boring!! "My story is boring, it started with penny loafers and wanting brand new pennies to put in them in the late 1950s. As well, my Mother had the blue Whitman folders and I would help her hunt change to fill in the gaps. My grandfather was a collector, much more sophisticated, and he had some world coinage esp after being overseas in the first big war, and then having 5 sons in the next big war. My best

friend's father hid coins all over the house, inside violins in the attic, inside whiskey bottles in the basement, etc. So it was a hobby to hunt for these coins like a scavenger hunt. Even 20 years after his father died, we would still find coins hidden in obscure places, literally inside the mattress really was paper money. His parents were the old cliché, they didn't trust banks, they were past farmers who lost their farm, and no money was going in the bank! All these little pieces helped along the way. There were also times when people didn't give me Canadian coinage and I thought they were trying to rip me off and I was angry that I allowed it to happen, now I find the coins interesting when they get mixed in. Sometimes when I am playing cards, instead of a quarter I end up with a coin the same size from another country. I didn't know there was organized numismatics until one day at Colonial Coins I found a WCS business card listing their meetings so I attended and the rest is history."

JOE SZEKER (dealer from Brantford): Joe sets up at our SWCS shows, he emailed his story: "I can't make the meeting, but my story is simple. I was 11 and had my first job delivering fish and chips. One of the regular customers did not have change for a tip but she had just found 5 King George V large cents in cleaning out a drawer and offered them as my tip and I took them. Been bitten ever since, 56 years now. Take care."

SEAN SINCLAIR: Sean makes us laugh! He said he blames his parents and alcohol for his collecting!! His mother had a Black Velvet whiskey bottle full of Canadian and US cents that she let him plunder for his nascent collection. His father followed by opening up his purple Crown Royal velvet bag full of coins. The rest is history, as Sean loves to research and make coin replicas using laser-cutters and MDF. As you read this, Sean might be drinking Chilean wine (in Chile!!) or sliding down a very high mountain on the Chilean/Argentine border (YES, REALLY!!). Hope you make it back to make us smile again, Sean.

DOUG WILSON: "Mr. Wilson" as we like to call him in our best "Dennis-The-Menace" voice. He collected pennies as a kid. His father gave him a metal lunch pail filled with coins and later his father-in-law gave him a couple of cigar boxes filled with coins. Once friends, family and neighbours knew he collected he became their go-to-guy for disposing of collections. He is constantly amazed by what people have in their attics / basements, sock drawers. He especially enjoys the Olympic quarters and US state quarter programs and thinks that encouraged many folks to look more at their pocket change.

PETER BECKER: Peter had a paper route and collected pennies at first. He really liked the way they looked and figured they'd look even better if he polished them up! Oh come on, who hasn't done that before?? He soon discovered the Waterloo Coin Society and got better informed about cleaning (or "enhancing") coins. He likes the double dollar proof sets from 1981 onward in Canada coinage, but has a varied and eclectic interest in just about anything! His German heritage got him collecting German issues, too. He says that becoming involved in various clubs was his best move ever! For his 50th birthday he bought himself a coin ring made from a 1964 50 cent piece! I know he would be pleased to show it off, so ask to see it.

PETER HORNE-DEUS: Peter is our youth representative and now a movie star, too. His mother Heather got him started by giving him some coins she had inherited. He received more coins from family members. They met Gary Fedora at the Acton Trunk Sale and he encouraged them to attend the SWCS meetings. Both Heather and Peter seem to really enjoy their time together learning about coins. It provides a bit of down-time for just the two of them (aside from all the rest of our club who are happy those two are members!). He also inherited medals from his grandfather which is another area to research.

ALBERT DAYEH: Albert grew up in Syria where coins from all over the world circulated. He is our club's go-to-guy for coins with Arabic, Hebrew and Middle Eastern inscriptions. Albert and his wife Jacki are always together and enjoy the camaraderie of the club and learning about everything under the sun. His collecting interests are as varied as his life!

SCOTT DOUGLAS: Scott trumps everyone so far, he started off collecting nickles!! His school teacher Mr. Nichol gave him a Peruvian 5 centimes piece (3 years in a row) on his birthday! Scott says, "Only time I ever got anything good when called to the office!" He told us his father was not a sports guy, they never tossed a football around, but they did share times filling Whitman folders with coins! Ever the entrepreneur, Scott worked a paper route and delivered bread. One elderly lady customer always appeared at her door with her coin purse and plucked a quarter out to pay for her loaf of bread and told Scott to keep the change. He said he always noticed a King George dollar bill folded up in that purse week in, week out. Some time close to Christmas she gave him that folded dollar bill as a Christmas tip and the next week she died. Scott still has his old Whitman's as well as his original Charlton catalogs from the 1962 and 1963 era! These days he is our published author and delivers educational seminars NOT BREAD.

MIKE HOLLINGSHEAD: AS a kid in Grade 7 I started working in my back-door neighbour's coin shop. He was my Uncle Mike Woronka. He wasn't really my uncle but in west end Guelph anyone who was old enough was your "Aunt" or "Uncle" and had carte-blanche to discipline you if you were acting out of character. Uncle Mike needed me to man the front counter because on Saturdays he hosted card games for the locals in back of the shop. A lot of colourful characters attended those games: Mafia mobsters, alcoholics, high-rollers. Certainly more money changed hands at the card table than over the counter at the coin shop, but we did have exciting moments in those days in the early 60's.

Uncle Mike and I traveled to many shows and clubs in the 1980's and 1990's before his death. My father was a collector who loved clubs and was ONA President prior to his untimely death. He loved research and had a great coin library. He liked love tokens and gold coins. I followed in his footsteps by also being President of the ONA. I guess one of the most fun-filled moments was founding the Canadian Tire Coupon Collectors Club with Don Robb and Ross Irwin in 1990 and being on Peter Gzowski's "Morningside" program coast-to-coast. That led to "AS IT Happens", "Radio Noon" and a number of other radio and television segments. Buy the book before the coin, but join a club before you buy too many books!!

The day after the SWCS meeting (i.e. Thurs., Nov. 6), members were so thrilled with the pre-evening, e-mails were flying out to the club masses (in this order):

Scott E. Douglas: WOW!!! What an astonishingly interesting and inspiring meeting last night. I had anticipated a reserved participation from the members on speaking of how they had become interested in numismatics and I was astounded at the 90%+ involvement from everyone in the room. We also had 2 emails from members that couldn't make the meeting who were compelled to relay their story as well. Last night clearly re-enforced the reason why we are one of the strongest and most dedicated clubs in southern Ontario if not Canada. I am so very proud to be a founding member of the South Wellington Coin Society, a Society that is respected in the numismatic community and has grown to be and represent everything that is wonderful about this amazing pastime that we all share. I haven't felt this euphoric in quite some time. Thank you all for making this a memorable experience. (...) SWCS has contributed a whole lot in its short 17 years (...) collaboration is our middle name and we welcome ideas in all aspects (...) I can personally guarantee a hearty laugh at every meeting (...).

Mike Hollingshead: Echo from this corner. Great stories all. The other news is that the club will forgo a gift exchange this year and in lieu ask all December attendees to bring non-perishable food items for the Rockwood Food Bank which suffered a senseless break-in, windows broken, food stolen and premises left in shambles. The club will also be making a gift of \$200 in Walmart gift certificates to the Food Bank to use in replenishing their shelves with whatever food, diapers, etc that they determine they are short of.

Judy Blackman: Awesome, great news!!! Thank you all for being you, SWCS ROCKS!!!! (...) I was encouraged to join because of only positive things being heard (...) a big calling card is the infectious humour of the members (...) made to feel like part of the family (...) the club is a collaborative environment (...) the club is leading edge (many firsts in the hobby) (...) works to return investment to members, tries exciting endeavours (...) I am honoured to be included in the club.

Lowell Wierstra: Hi Gang, What a pride I have in belonging to this entry level club. You guys are doing a triple triple awesome job. Count me in for anything you are doing. Be home in a week from Myrtle.

John Semedo: I totally agree with all of you, it's attitudes like this, that makes this the best club in the country, we might be an entry level club to everybody else, but in my opinion if all the other clubs and association took notice from us, (...), the numismatics community would be better served.



Coin History of Switzerland

Swiss History Summary:

- In **1798**, French revolutionary troops marched into Switzerland and set up a Helvetian Republic. All canton mints were closed and established unified coinage system (10 Rappen = 1 Batzen; 10 Batzen = 1 Franc). Minting right of all the cantons were restored in 1803. They resumed minting local coins but had to conform to the uniform system established under the Helvetian Republic. Sankt Gallen, Graubünden, Thurgau, Ticino, Aargau and Vaud join the Swiss Federation in 1803. The Congress of Vienna (1815) restored the neutral sovereign state of Switzerland. Valais, Neuchâtel and Genève join the Swiss Federation in 1815.
- In **1830**, the Catholic cantons of central Switzerland united their forces in a military defense pact known as the Sonderbund. After a brief campaign, the federal troops occupied Lucerne in 1847. In 1848, a federal constitution (Bundesverfassung) is set up and the Swiss Federation changed from a Union of States to a Confederation. The Swiss Federal state of 1848 marked the end of 18 years of the internal conflict. The cantons stopped minting coins and they were replaced by uniform national coinage (100 Rappen = 1 Franc).
- A new federal constitution was promulgated in **1874** CE and design of the coins changed. Head of Helvetia replaced the Figure on the obverse side of the coins. The people and cantons of Switzerland had accepted a popular initiative on Swiss membership of the United Nations. Switzerland was declared a full member of the United Nations on the 10th September 2002.

Switzerland is a country of approximately 41,300 sq. km (26,300 sq. mi.) bounded by Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Liechtenstein. Mountain ranges (Alps in the south, Jura Range in the northwest) course through the land, as well as rivers and several large natural lakes. Altitudes range from 200 meters to 4650 meters (15,200 feet). Official languages are German (Swiss German spoken, High German written), French, Italian and Romansch (sort of a modern form of Latin). There are 20 Cantons and 6 "half-Cantons" comprising the Swiss Confederation today. The total population is approximately 7.5 million. The history of Switzerland is long and complicated, but has resulted in a country with direct popular vote, neutrality in world conflicts, generous humanitarian efforts worldwide, and a high standard of living.

Swiss Coinage Historical Details:

- c. **200BC**: Coins circulating in the land of the Celtic Helvetians were imported from Swabian / Bohemian trade centers, and were later minted locally.
- c. **100BC**: Silver and Copper Celtic Helvetian coins were in circulation.
- **58BC–450AD**: Roman Era—Roman coins minted at the various military centers were in common use.
- **450-600AD**: With the fall of the Roman Empire, the Swiss territories were claimed in succession by Germanic Burgundians, Alamannians and Frankish kings.
- **7th Century**: Religious / cultural centers of Basel, Sitten, Geneva and Lausanne produced small gold coins called "trienten" under Frankish control.
- **9th Century**: With fragmentation of Carolingian power, the Swiss territories reverted to Burgundian control (Holy Roman Empire) in 888. The Houses of Hapsburg and Savoy claimed the territories.
- **11th Century**: The authority to mint coins was retained exclusively by the church. Coins were minted by religious centers (Abbeys, Bishoprics, etc.) at Basel, Geneva, Lausanne, Chur, St. Gallen, and Zürich.
- **August 1, 1291**: After the death of Rudolf, the "Forest Cantons" of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden (in central Switzerland) joined in an "Eternal Pact" of mutual defense and independence from external control and taxation. This league was the beginning of the Confederation. August 1st is the Swiss equivalent of July 4th in the U.S.
- **13th & 14th Centuries**: Besides the church, other entities, such as certain cities and land barons, gained the right to produce coinage. Many of these were "bracteats", similar to those minted elsewhere in Europe.
- c. **1315**: The story of Wilhelm Tell and the cruel Austrian Governor Gessler originated about this time in Altdorf. Shortly thereafter the Austrian (Hapsburg) army was defeated at the Battle of Morgarten, and the Forest Cantons claimed independence.
- Luzern joined the Confederation, followed by Zürich in 1351, Glarus and Zug in 1352, and Bern in 1353.
- **1339**: In the Battle of Laupen, Bern, with the help of the Forest Cantons, defeated a league of local feudal lords struggling for control.
- **1355**: The infant Confederation declared full autonomy from the Austrian Burgundians.
- **1386**: The Battle of Sempach liberated another piece of the Swiss territories from Austrian rule. Arno Winkelried sacrificed himself to Austrian pikes to open the Austrian lines for the victorious Swiss league.
- **1388**: The Battle of Näfels was another stunning defeat of Austria for liberation of more Swiss territory.
- **1424**: St. Gallen (City / Abbey) minted the first dated coin in Switzerland.
- **1444**: The Battle of St. Jakob an der Birs outside Zürich restored Confederation unity.
- **1476**: In the Battle of Murten, Charles the Bold was defeated, liberating more territory to the Confederation, thanks to defenders from other parts of Switzerland.
- **1481**: The Stans Convention prevented civil war between city and rural Cantons. It was a compromise between the eight Cantons that confirmed the status of the Confederation as a loose partnership of independent states. Fribourg and Solothurn also joined the Confederation later that year.
- **1499**: With the Battle of Dornach, more of Switzerland gained independence from Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I.



Canton of Geneva, 1714 IPD 10 1/2 Sols



Canton of Aargau, 1826 1 Batzen



Canton of Zurich, 1810 8 Batzen



Canton of Aargau, 1826 5 Batzen—note blundered 2 in date, and 6 over 1 in date.



Canton of Bern, 1811 1 Frank—Their famous reverse with the standing knight.



Canton of Vaud, 1828 BEL 5 Batz



Canton of Bern, 1826 5 Batz



Canton of Vaud, 1832 1 Batz



Canton of Solothurn, 1826 1 Batzen- strongly clashed dies.



Canton of Geneva, 1844 10 Centimes (billion).

- **1501:** Basel and Schaffhausen joined the Confederation.
- **1513:** Appenzell joined the Confederation.
- **1515:** Switzerland withdrew from expansionist policies and officially declared neutrality towards external conflicts.
- **1519:** The Protestant Reformation began. Central Switzerland remained Catholic.
- **16th Century:** Silver was imported to Europe from America, increasing the supply of this metal available for coins. Cities, churches, emperors, land barons and Cantons all minted their own coins. Denominations were many, including more familiar ones such as Batzen, Pfennig, Centime, Angster, Rappen, Kreuzer, Schilling, Groschen, Dicken, Ducat, and Taler. Sizes, weights and composition (as well as design) for every denomination varied according to the issuer. Newer issues usually contained less intrinsic value than previous issues, leading to increased confusion and inflation. In 1525 Ulrich Zwingli, the leader of the Reformation in Switzerland, officially described the need for standardization of money in the Swiss Cantons and Cities.
- **1618-48:** The "Thirty Years War" caused the worst period in Swiss history (and Europe in general) for the conglomeration of coins of dubious value produced by many independent entities. With the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, Switzerland was recognized as a neutral state, fully independent of the Austria-dominated Holy Roman Empire.
- **1757:** The 10 Batzen silver coin minted by Canton Bern was first referred to as a "Swiss Franc".
- **1798:** The French invaded Switzerland and forced the collapse of the old Confederation. Napoleon created the short-lived "Helvetian Republic", intended to unite Swiss territories under his rule. This included a ban on Cantonal coins in favor of the Republic coinage of this period.
- **1803:** The Republic was abandoned with the French retreat. The Confederation was re-established, with the addition of new Cantons of St. Gallen, Graubünden, Thurgau, Ticino, Aargau and Vaud. The Cantons again minted their own coins.
- **1815:** The Congress of Vienna established Switzerland as a Federation and Guaranteed its independence and permanent neutrality. Geneva, Valais (Wallis) and Neuchatel joined the same year.
- **1825:** The Bank of Bern produced the first Cantonal paper money.
- **1836:** The first draft of a unified "constitution" for the Swiss Confederation included a passage concerning standardization of money under a central "federal" authority.
- **1840:** At this point there were approximately 860 types of coins in circulation in Switzerland, many with up to 10 design varieties, counter-stamps (Bern), and over-strikes using earlier coins of similar size. These were produced by 79 entities that included 23 Cantons, 16 cities, 21 Bishoprics and other religious entities, and 15 foreign countries. About 80% of coins in circulation were of foreign origin. Acceptability of a particular coin varied from Canton to Canton and city to city. Trade was in chaos. Travelers (and businesses) were in a constant flux of complicated and dubious exchange rates for the myriad coins. Counterfeiting of coins in base metals was rampant.
- **1842:** Canton Graubünden produced the first "shooting taler" with monetary value (4 Franken) for the Federal Shooting Festival in the city of Chur. Canton Vaud issued a (1 Franken) shooting taler in 1845, and Geneva a (10 Franken) coin in 1851. Beginning with the 1855 Festival the Eidgenossenschaft took over the issue of shooting talers for Federal Festivals. These were legal tender.
- **1847:** In a Civil War, the protestant army, led by General Dufour, crushed the separatist Catholic Canton league.
- **1848:** The "Bundes" Constitution (modeled after the U.S. Constitution) was finalized and adopted, detailing authority for a central government, but with great Cantonal autonomy. "Artikel 36" gave the central government the sole authority to mint coins.
- **1849-50:** Standards of Swiss coins (100 Rappen = 1 Schweizer Franken) were established, including size, composition and value, identical to the French Franc and Belgian Franc at that time.
- **1850:** The first Confederation silver coins (minted in Paris and Strassbourg) were introduced, with a design (by famed engraver Antoine Bovy of Geneva) that was received by the public (and politicians) with outrage ("...a [not very attractive] Helvetia seated on an uncomfortable plow, apparently point at nothing!").
- **1851-52:** The public was allowed to exchange silver Cantonal coins for Confederation coins at complicated exchange rates. Approximately 66 million Cantonal coins were exchanged and melted. At this time the supply of silver coins was far short of need (and not well accepted for design), so the French and Belgian coins (of identical size, weight and composition) continued to be allowed as legal tender. Coins of Sardinia and Parma were also considered valid.
- **1853:** The old mint in the city of Bern was acquired by the central government and work was begun to refit it. The first 1 Franken and 2 Franken Confederation coins struck in Bern were dated 1857.
- **1860s:** Switzerland adopted the double standard (silver and gold) in 1860. French and Belgian gold coins become legal tender, as well as other gold coins by weight. The foundation of the International Red Cross was established in Geneva in 1864. Compulsory free education was also introduced. Switzerland, France, Belgium and Italy formed the "Latin Money Union" in 1865, a step towards an early attempt to unify European coinage.
- **1870-90s:** The war between Germany and France forced widespread acceptance of paper money in Europe 1870. All of the Cantons issued their own paper currency at this time. Construction period (1872-82) of the "Gotthardbahn" railway across the Alps. Switzerland issued a standard gold coin (20 Franken "Helvetia") in 1883. The Confederation established its authority to produce paper currency in 1891. Year 1897 the design of the gold 20 Franken coin was changed to the popular "Vreneli". Through the end of production in 1949 the "Vreneli" was widely hoarded in Switzerland and abroad.
- **1905-18:** As late as 1905, half the coins in circulation in Switzerland were still of foreign origin. The newly constructed Bern Eidgenossenschaft (Federal) Mint was dedicated in 1906. Today it is called "Swissmint." The Swiss National Bank was formed in 1907, and the first Confederation paper currency was issued (designed by Ferdinand Hodler). Swiss neutrality was preserved through WWI (1914-18).



Shooting Taler, 1861 Niwalden



Shooting Taler - 1879 Basel 5 Francs



1864 Medal commemorating 50th year of Geneva joining the Swiss confederation



Shooting Taler - 1883 Swiss 5 Franc, issued for the Lugano Shooting Festival



Shooting Taler - 1865 Schaffhausen 5 Francs



Shooting Taler - 1885 Bern 5 Francs Helvetia)



Shooting Taler - 1874 St. Gallen 5 Francs



Commemorative Medal, 1886 Battle of Sempach (bronze but silver exist).



Shooting Taler - 1876 5 Fr. issued for the Lausanne Shooting Festival—the Swiss really knew how to engrave a die.



Shooting Medal, 1887 Geneva in white metal, 40mm



Shooting Medal, 1890 Thurgau in silver, 45mm



Shooting Medal, 1892 Glarus in bronzed copper, 45mm



Shooting Medal, 1894 Luzern in silver, 45mm, mintage of 800



Shooting Medal, 1895 Zurich-Winterthur in silver, 45mm (bronze below)



Shooting Medal, 1896 Geneva Bronze



Shooting Medal, 1896 Aargau-Baden, Bronze, mintage of 400



Shooting Medal, 1901 Luzern, in white metal



1934 5 Francs, Fribourg Shooting Festival



1936 5 Francs, Rearmament Fund, mintage of 130,000

- **1926-30s:** The “Latin Money Union” was dissolved in 1926. From this date, only Swiss coins and currency were legal tender in Switzerland. Liechtenstein adopted the Swiss Franc and its minor coins and paper money as legal tender in the 1930s, producing only a few gold commemorative and medallion issues since then. Swiss neutrality was again tested in WWII (1939-45), and remained intact.
- **1967-92:** Year 1967 was the last year of silver used in regular circulation coins (except the 1969 5 Franken. Apparently sufficient silver planchets existed and were used, after 1968 production in copper-nickel). Year 1974 first “technical” proof coins were issued in proof sets. Prior to this, the mint produced “specimen” strikes or “first strikes” for diplomatic presentation, etc. The new Canton of Jura (formerly part of Bern) was recognized in 1979. In 1992 the Swiss people voted against becoming a member of the European Economic Area (EEA), forerunner of the European Union.
- **2000-2002** Switzerland entered into a series of bilateral contracts with the EU to insure continued trade and cooperation. Collectors rejoice! Switzerland is not one of the twelve Western European countries (plus Vatican City) that adopted the Euro as standard currency in 2002. Switzerland will not join the European Union in the near future, and will continue producing the strong Swiss Franc-based coins. However, the Swiss people and Cantons did elect to finally join the United Nations this year.

The denominations begun in 1850 are still in use today, although the 2 Rappen was discontinued in 1974 and the 1 Rappen is produced only in small quantities, as it is not commercially needed. There have been few design changes since 1879. Date ranges indicate the design runs (composition changes are not indicated):

- 1 Rappen: 1850-1946; 1948-present
- 2 Rappen: 1850-1946; 1948-74 (discontinued)
- 5 Rappen: 1850-77; 1879-present
- 10 Rappen: 1850-76; 1879-present
- 20 Rappen: 1850-59; 1881-present
- 50 Rappen (1/2 Franken): 1850-51; 1875-present
- 1 Franken: 1850-61; 1875-present
- 2 Franken: 1850-63; 1874-present
- 5 Franken: 1850-74; 1888-1916; 1922-28; 1931-present
- 10 Franken (gold): 1911-22 (Vreneli)
- 20 Franken (gold): 1883-96 (Helvetia); 1897-1949 (Vreneli)
- 100 Franken (gold): 1925 (Vreneli)

Mintmarks: B (or no MM) - Federal Mint in Bern (now called SwissMint); B—Brussels; A—Paris; and AB or BB—Strassbourg. This list does not include commemorative coins, “shooting talers”, or hundreds of official medals issued (or authorized) by the cantons and federal mint over the years. Mintages for Swiss coins are quite small compared to the U.S. and other more populous countries. Swiss coinage has a long history of really excellent engraving and both technical and artistic quality. In particular during the late 18th C. and early 19th C. the Swiss Cantonal coins exhibit a degree of technical excellence that it is difficult to understand how such high quality coins could be turned out on the relatively primitive equipment they had.



1939 5 Francs, Commemorating the Battle of Laupen in 1349, mintage of 30,000



1939 5 Francs, Commemorating the Zurich festival, mintage of 50,000



1941 5 Francs, 650th Year of Confederation, mintage of 100,150



1944 B 5 Francs, St. Jakob Anniversary, mintage of 101,680



1948 B 5 Francs, mintage of 500,400, Commemorating the Centennial of the Swiss Constitution



1929 1/2 Franc



1982 5 Rappen, aluminum brass alloy

1917 Silver Sower

In 1897 Louis "Oscar" Roty began a revolution that soon spread across the globe. With the introduction of his realistic, alluring, full-body portrait of the Sower, France (and eventually most of the world, including the U.S.) said goodbye to static, staid and idealized profile portraits of monarchs and Liberty. There was a new goddess in town, and she strode confidently forward into a golden age of coin design, the rising sun illuminating her footsteps. The echoes of this revolution in numismatic art reverberate to this day. Known in France as La Semeuse, Roty's iconic Sower has been beguiling coin collectors for more than a century! Despite her age she looks better than ever as she sows peace and prosperity for her people. A medalist and grand master of the art nouveau style, Roty designed the *fin-de-siècle* beauty in 1897, when she sauntered onto several denominations of French coins, including the keystone silver franc. It is widely believed that Roty's Sower inspired several classic American coin designs, including Augustus Saint-Gauden's \$20 double eagle gold piece; Adolph Weinman's famous Walking Liberty half dollar (later recycled for the American Eagle silver bullion dollar); and the U.S.-Philippines silver centavos and peso designed by Melicio Figueroa. The Sower appears to this day on French coinage, both circulating euro coins as well as silver and gold proof commemoratives. This is a piece of European history — an original example from WWI—the coin dates from the year of America's entry into the First World War (1917). The obverse legend RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE ("The French Republic"), and reverse is simple but realistic laurel branch, the allegorical symbol of victory, with seeds. The date (1916 although issued 1917), denomination, and the motto of the French Republic, LIBERTÉ ÉGALITÉ FRATERNITÉ are also indicated. This .835 Silver 1 Franc reeded (serrated, milled) coin is 5g, 23mm, mintage 57,153,000, Paris Mint.



Hour of Power Medallion

2006 Senior retires and Junior takes over. In 2008 Robert Schuller Junior was fired by his father. In 2010 the cathedral board filled for bankruptcy. July 2011 Senior is ousted by the church Board. The Catholic Church bought the Crystal Cathedral in November 2011. November 2012 the acrimony between Robert Schuller Senior and the board of the cathedral reached the bankruptcy courts in California. He claims that the cathedral owes him millions of dollars for using his written material without his consent, and that he signed nothing over to the cathedral board. August 2013 advanced esophageal cancer befalls Senior, who this fall (2014) remains in a critical care centre in California. The final curtain came down the last weekend in October 2013 on the "Hour of Power" TV service from the Crystal cathedral. Amongst the congregation were family and friends but Dr. Robert Harold Schuller Senior was not present. The final benediction before the doors closed was from Schuller's son, Robert A. Schuller. Today the cathedral still operates but with a scaled down orchestra and choir, and acting as MC for *The Hour of Power* is volunteer pastor Bobby Schuller III. In 2015 the use of the cathedral will finally revert back to its new owners the Catholic Diocese of Orange County. It is unclear what their future plans for the building will be. Senior opened the drive-in cathedral in 1955 (Garden Grove). 1958-1961 he expanded the church over 10 acres at a cost of \$3 million (several more expansions followed).





South Wellington Coin Society

Annual Spring Show
Saturday, May 2nd, 2015
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.



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all held at **Branch 234— Colonel John
McCrae Memorial Legion:**

Spring:

May 7, 2016
May 6, 2017

Fall:

September 26, 2015
September 24, 2016
September 23, 2017



Contact:

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SWCS AUCTION LIST FOR WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3RD, 2014

LOT	DESCRIPTION	EST. VALUE	RESERVE	YOUR BID	WINNING BID
1	U.S.A. Lincoln penny collection 1941-1975 total of 73		\$ 5.00		
2	U.S.A. 1921 silver dollar		\$ 22.00		
3	U.S.A. 1922 silver dollar		\$ 15.00		
4	U.S.A. 1926s silver dollar		\$ 17.00		
5	Canada 1967 roll of nickels		\$ 3.00		
6	Canada 1951 commemorative roll of nickels		\$ 3.00		
7	Two different unc E.T. Medallions (in 2x2's, Lowell has 2 more)		\$ 2.00		
8	Vintage 1886 -1986 Robert Schuller ministries Luke 4:18 bronze medallion (see article in this issue)		\$ 10.00		
9	U.S.A. 1942 Mercury dime .0723 oz silver		\$ 1.50		
10	U.S.A. 1943d Mercury dime .0723 oz silver		\$ 1.50		
11	U.S.A. 1929 quarter .1808 oz silver	\$ 8.50	\$ 4.00		
12	U.S.A. 1852 silver 3 cent holed	\$ 13.00	\$ 7.00		
13	Canada 1953 Elizabeth coronation medallion VG, copper or bronze		\$ 1.00		
14	1939 Coronation medallion with ribbon King George VI (copper material stamped in one piece folded in half with the ribbon going through the middle)		\$ 2.00		
15	Canada 1968 dime .500 silver .0373 oz		\$ 1.50		
16	Canada 1968 quarter .500 silver .0931 oz		\$ 2.50		
17	Canada 1967 silver dime .0596 oz		\$ 1.50		
18	Canada 1967 quarter .800 silver .149 oz		\$ 2.50		
19	Canada 1903 quarter .925 silver	\$ 22.00	\$ 10.00		
20	Canada 1905 quarter .925 silver	\$ 22.00	\$ 10.00		
21	Canada 1908 quarter .925 silver	\$ 30.00	\$ 10.00		
22	Canada 1909 quarter .925 silver	\$ 17.00	\$ 8.00		
23	Canada 1939 dollar .800 silver	\$ 25.00	\$ 15.00		
24	Canada 1957 dollar .800 silver	\$ 24.00	\$ 15.00		
25	Canada 1952 bag of 7 nickels	\$ 7.00	\$ 2.00		
26	Canada 1951 bag of 6 nickels	\$ 6.00	\$ 1.00		
27	Canada 1859 large cent	\$ 4.50	\$ 1.00		
28	Canada 1888 large cent	\$ 4.00	\$ 1.00		
29	Canada 1893 large cent	\$ 5.00	\$ 1.00		
30	Canada 1902 large cent	\$ 2.50	\$ 1.00		
31	Canada 1911 large cent	\$ 1.50	\$ 0.75		
32	Canada 1912 3 large cents	\$ 6.00	\$ 1.00		
33	Canada 1913 large cent	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00		
34	Canada 1916 three large cents	\$ 4.50	\$ 1.00		
35	Canada 1917 five large cents	\$ 7.50	\$ 1.00		
36	Canada 1918 seven large cents	\$ 11.00	\$ 3.00		
37	Canada 1919 seven large cents	\$ 11.00	\$ 3.00		
38	France 1917 silver franc .2667 oz "The Sower / La Semeuse" Walking Liberty, .835 23mm, designer Louis Oscar Roty (see article in this issue)	\$ 9.00	\$ 5.00		
39	Great Britain 1965 Churchill crown	\$ 5.00	\$ 1.00		
40	Canada 1911 silver 5 cent coin	\$ 5.00	\$ 3.00		

Coins for auction call Lowell Wierstra at 519-824-6534

